

TAB 5 AREA 2 - LOMA

Overview of Needs Assessment Surveys for HIV/STD Prevention

In addition to the Texas Departments of Health's 1999 Epidemiology Profile, data was gathered and combined for more qualitative information. This collaborative information aided the members to begin determining interventions, which would best suit the identified at-risk populations. These at-risk populations have been identified as men who have sex with men (homosexual, bisexual, identifying and non-identifying hereinafter referred to as M/Ms), intravenous drug users (IDUs) and females who have sex with men and men who have sex with females. (High-risk heterosexuals, hereinafter referred to as HRHs). Data was collected from other areas including the incarcerated, the homeless, migrant and seasonal workers, the crack-cocaine using populations, college and university students, those in drug treatment programs and adolescents. The data, which was collected, consists of questionnaires, focus groups and key information interviews. The questionnaire consists of 39 questions covering general HIV knowledge, risky sexual behaviors, how to remain safe, and information on HIV prevention programs already in use. The focus groups interviews were conducted based on an interview guide developed from the questionnaire. A total of 349 surveys were collected. The collected surveys consists of 230 FMS's, 79 IDU's, and 40 MMS's. All findings have been organized into these three **behaviorally defined target populations**. (Hereinafter referred to as BDTP's). The CPG found it unnecessary to list the "Overview of Needs Assessment Surveys for HIV/STD Prevention" by subpopulations due to insufficient data. The CPG found no unexpected findings being shown on the needs assessment finding forms.

MMS

All data collected and analyzed for the MMS BDTP was derived from the Needs Assessment Survey.

Aspects of the data collection and analysis that are unique to this subpopulation in the general description of the needs assessment process:

- The CPG found no unexpected findings in the needs assessment finding forms for the subpopulations in this BDTP.

High-risk behaviors identified for this subpopulation include:

- 71% of the respondents reported they have engaged in sex with two or more partners.
- 46% of the respondents indicated they had a sex partner in the past year who had HIV.
- 28% of those engaging in anal sex reported never using a condom
- Many MMS's indicated that they engaged in risky behaviors at both public and private locations.

Factors influencing these behaviors (FIBs) include:

- Perceived susceptibility
- Fatalism
- Self efficacy
- Communication and negotiation skills
- Social norms/Peer pressure
- Interpersonal dynamics
- Relationship Development

Cultural/Community norms that should be considered with this BDTP are:

- The ultra conservative nature of the planning area
- Inadequate and out dated sex education in our schools
- And in the "general" population. Homophobia, racism, sexism, and AIDS stigma remain prevalent.

Barriers that exist for this BDTP to access services include:

- Confidentiality
- Convenience
- Lack of programs

Intended immediate outcomes from the suggested intervention for this BDTP include, in order:

- Improved communication and negotiation skills
- Increasing basic knowledge of HIV/STD's
- How to have safe sex
- How to use condoms
- Information on drug abuse counseling and treatment

FMS

All data collected and analyzed for the FMS BDTP was derived from the Needs Assessment Survey.

Aspects of the data collection and analysis that are unique to this subpopulation in the general description of the needs assessment process:

- The CPG found no unexpected findings in the needs assessment finding forms for the subpopulations in this BDTP.

High-risk behaviors identified for this subpopulation include:

- 46% of the female respondents and 55% of the male respondents reported 2 or more sexual partners in the past year
- Of the respondents engaging in anal sex, 83% of female respondents and 75% of the male respondents reported never using a condom for anal sex.
- 80% of the female respondents and 85% of the male respondents reported almost never using a condom for oral sex.
- 47% of the female respondents and 52% of the male respondents reported almost never using a condom for vaginal sex.
- Respondents also indicated they engage in risky behaviors in both public and private locations.

Factors influencing these behaviors (FIBs) include:

- Communication and negotiation skills
- Social norms/Peer pressure
- Interpersonal dynamics
- Relationship development
- Access

Cultural/Community norms that should be considered with this BDTP are:

- The ultra conservative nature of the planning area
- Inadequate and out dated sex education in our schools
- And in the "general" population. Homophobia, racism, sexism, and AIDS stigma remain prevalent.

Barriers that exist for this BDTP to access services include:

- Waiting time
- Crowded condition of clinics
- Confidentiality
- Lack of programs or services

Intended immediate outcomes from the suggested intervention for this BDTP include, in order:

- Increased condom usage
- Improved communication and negotiation skills
- Reduction in number of sex partners.

IDU

All data collected and analyzed for the IDU BDTP was derived from the Needs Assessment Survey.

Aspects of the data collection and analysis that are unique to this subpopulation in the general description of the needs assessment process:

- The CPG found no unexpected findings in the needs assessment finding forms for the subpopulations in this BDTP.

High-risk behaviors identified for this subpopulation include:

- 91% of the respondents reported engaging in sex with more than two partners
- Over 25% of the respondents indicated they have had sex with someone who has HIV.
- Of those engaging in anal sex, 50% of the female respondents and 46% of the male respondents reported never using a condom.
- 77% of the female respondents and 71% of the male respondents reported almost never using a condom for oral sex.
- 38% of the female respondents and 40% of the male respondents reported almost never using a condom for vaginal sex.
- Respondents also indicated they engage in risky behaviors in both public and private locations.

Factors influencing these behaviors (FIBs) include:

- Perceived susceptibility
- Self efficacy
- Communication and negotiation skills
- Interpersonal dynamics
- Relationship development
- Access

Cultural/Community norms that should be considered with this BDTP are:

- The ultra conservative nature of the planning area
- Inadequate and out dated sex education in our schools
- And in the "general" population. Homophobia, racism, sexism, and AIDS stigma remain prevalent.

Barriers that exist for this BDTP to access services include:

- Convenience
- Confidentiality
- Transportation
- Having to go to multiple locations to access services
- Lack of programs

Intended immediate outcomes from the suggested intervention for this BDTP include, in order:

- How to have safe sex
- Basic information on HIV/STD's
- How to talk to partners about using condoms
- Drug abuse counseling and treatment
- How to clean needles and works.